# IMPORTANT-CONFERENCE.

Representative Democrats Assembling at Albany.

A Movement as to Presidential Nominations.

Opinions of Judge Church on the Present Party Crisis.

THE WEST TO HAVE THE CALL.

Ineligibility of Governor Tilden Discussed.

ALBANY, May 24, 1876. A large number of leading democratic politicisms from different parts of the State are in Albany to-day, and it is evident that a movement of some importance a going on which enlists the sympathy of the reprentative men of the party. Among those who have en seen around the hotels this morning are A. P. Taning, of Eric county; James S. Thayer, of New York; Dowitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Canal Commis-sioner Walrath, ex-Lieutenant Governor Beach, Henry Tilden, the Governor's brother; ex-Attorney General Champlin and others, reminding one of the days when Champlin and others, reminding one of the days when a Legislature is in session. The general topic of conversation among them has been the Presidential non-ination and the probable position of the New York delegation at St. Louis, and the prevailing sentiment appears to be opposed to the pressure of any New York candidate on the National Convention and in favor of the support of a nominee who will be likely to unite the democracy of New York.

This, it is thought, cannot be accomplished by the omination of any New York candidate who has yet een named, and hence the feeling seems to favor the numbers of an outsider by the New York delegates the import of an outsider by the New York delegates the same against which no local presented by some other State, as Governor Seymour's name was presented by Ohio

Being desirous of ascertaining the views of the leading democrats now here on the Presidential question, and the Court of Appeals being in Session, the Henath correspondent visited Judge Church to-day, on the adjournment of the Court of Appeals. Judge Church, and the president of the Court of Appeals. aujournment of the Court of Appeaus. Judge Church, who positively declines to enter upon any political discussion or to submit to what the newspapers style "interviewing" so long as he occupies his present position at the head of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, was nevertheless quite willing to express his personal views on the political situation. Judge Church has been four times elected to public offices of honor and trust, and has on each secasion run ahead of his ticket, his majority for Chie ce of the Court of Appeals having been abo democratic candidate for Governor when he could have demanded the nomination. In 1868 Judge-Church war h, in conversation to-day, remarked while his political sentiments remain nged and fully accord now with the principles of cratic party, with which he has always acted, ngs of mere partisanship have become much notified since his occupation of a seat on the beach, and he finds that he can now look with more toleration upon the views of his political opponents, and has no foubt that the large majority of people of all political parties honestly desire to promote the good of the sountry. He believes that a change of administration indispensable to reform the abuses which have beany new republican administration, however honestly disposed, to wholly remove. The Chief Justice be-lieves that without in the least disturbing the ettied issues of the war or the constitutional mendments, the South can be restored to a state of perity by kind treatment, by stimulating a feeling mutual interest and by leaving the people of the lect much attention, and he is deeply impressed with the importance of returning to the practice of the strictest economy in public as well as in private affairs.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Judge Church declines to discuss the personal merits or prospects of candidates, that being a matter on which individual opinions will necessarily differ, and which belongs exclusively to the National Convention. At the same time he does not hesitate to say that he that the names that have been mentioned in connec-tion with the Prosidency are all those of gentlemen of capacity and integrity. He expresses the atmost con-fidence in the delegation from this State, and has no doubt that they will act judiciously for the harmony

and welfare of the party and of the country.

Mo APPRENENSION OF A BERRAK.

In regard to the correspondence of the Herald from Columbus, published to-day, Judge Church, in reply to a question, stated that he has no apprehension of a break or division of the democracy on any issue on a candidate, as he confidently anticipates that the action of the St. Louis Convention will be ecceptable to all interest in the growth and prosperity of the West, and New York, above all other States, must be the close friend of that important section of country, for the development of the West means the increase of the metropolis in population, wealth and importance. There can be no diversity of interest, there should be no irreconcilable tate; and no doubt, as the HERALD says, salutation and deliberation at the National Convention will bring

NO PRELISO OF RIVALRY.

Although Judge Church refuses to express any opin lons as to the merits and prospects of the several can-didates for publication, not deeming it becoming his indicial office to thus seem to throw himself into the ampaign, the kind expressions he used toward ail whose names were mentioned to him show an absence of all feeling of rivairy or jealousy on his part, which may well commend itself to those who take a more active interest in the nomination.

Albany has been the scene to-night of a sort of politisurprise party which may have important influence entirely destroy, Governor Thice's chances of success at St. Louis. A number of representative democrats from different parts of the State having found themselves together in this city, some in attendance on the Court of Appeals and some on other iendance on the Court of Appeals and some on other business, determined to hold a consultation with a view is considering the political situation and take into considering the political situation and take into consideration what measures can be adopted to prevent the disruption of the democratic party in this State and the risk of defeat in the nation through an injudicious nomination at St. Louis. They got together at the elegant mantion of Judge Parker, about mine to-night, and there exchanged the views in an informal but spirited and very decisive manher. Among those present were Judge Allen, of the Court of Appeals; Judge Danforth, of Schonarie; Rate Tressurer Ross, John V. L. Prays, Judge Amass Parker; ex Mayor Metonithe, of Troy; Mr. Pierson, of Troy; Mr. Ross, of Cayuan; ex-liovernor Hoffman, Ernstin Corning, Judge Miller; ex-lioyer Ell Perty, of Amany; Mayor Bleecker, Mr. Banks, ex-lieucenant Resch, ex-Sucaker tuttletohn Edionet North

Indee, for the Presidency, as likely to seriously impair the probability of a democratic victory in New York in November, and was reparted by all as an act of justice to the Bemocratic National Convention, to the party and to the country, in make some sort of a protest against degrading the important contest about to take place into a more struggle of one man for office. The opinion was expressed that Governor Tilden ought not to attempt to take advantage of the action of a nare majority of the New York State Convention directing the New York delegation at St. Louis to vote as a unit to force himself on the party of the Union against the wishes of a large majority of the democrats of his own State and at the risk of thereby perpetuating republican rule.

democrats of his own State and at the risk of thereby perpetuating republican rule.

After much informal conversation, and when the united sentiment of the gentlemen present had been ascertained and found to be in harmony, a more formal consultation as to the best means of bringing the real facts of the situation in New York to the knowledge of the democracy of the Union was had, and the view of the leading gentlemen at the meeting were requested on this point.

haric county, which gives a democratic majority of \$,000.

Judge Parker suggested that it was important that the New York democracy should be fully represented at St. Louis, and he therefore suggested that those present should state whether they intended to be precent at the Convention, and that some means should be taken to induce some other leading democrats to go. Almost all those present signified their intention to go to the Convention, and a committee of five was appointed to correspond with the prominent perty men in the several counties of the State, to ask that they attend at St. Louis, or in case of their inability, that they write lotters to the New York clogation, setting forth their views, and stating their judgment as to the wisest course to be pursued in regard to the nomination.

After further conversation on the prospects and policy of the party, the company broke up with an understanding that another meeting shall be held after the Cincinnati nomination has been made, so that a more definite plan of action at St. Louis may be ar-

anged.

Eras-tus Corning has already engaged a large suite of come at the Linden House.

The meeting did not adjourn until eleven o'clock.

The prevaining sentiment was in tavor of such a policy t St. Louis, without regard to individual candidates, will insure a united demoratic party in this State of rescue the national government from republican ands. ands. Canal Commissioner Walrath, of Madison county, ho was present at the meeting, declares that Governor

The expected serival in this city last night of Attorney General Tait led to the conclusion that some important business was bringing him hither. A HERALD reporter called upon the newly appointed Minister to Flogland, ex-Attorney General Pierrepout, in order to get such information upon the matter as he might be able to give. As soon as Mr. Pierrepout heard the ob-ject of the reporter's visit he said, "I am able to give ject of the reporter's visit he said, "I am able to give you all the information upon the point in question which you could get from attorney General Tail if he were here. We have come to New York upon the Lawrence business, and with that England is, as you have connected. She delivered up hawrence to us but refuses to deliver up Winslow, and it is in connected with the lawrence case that we are here. More I cannot at present tell you, but I can said that I shall be starting for England in about twenty days."

STATE CONVENTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-A STRONG PARTY PLATFORM-BLAINE INDOBSED NEARLY UNANIMOUSLY-HOW THE DELEGATES STAND.

Braisoffeld, May 24, 1876.
The Republican State Convention was called to order by Hon. C. B. Parwell at noon to-day. About 600 dele-gales were present. General Green B. Raum, of Pope, was chosen temporary chairman.

was chosen temporary chairman.

After the appointment of committees the Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

The following were chosen delegates at-large:—Joseph Robbins, of Adam; R. G. Ingersoil, of Peoria; G. B. Baum, of Pope; George S. Bangs, of Cook.

After the appointment of the State Central Committee the nominations were proceeded with. The first ballot resulted largely in favor of Shelby M. Cullom. of Springfield, for Governor. The names of Beveridge and Ridgeway being withdrawn, the nomination was made unanimous.

the Chicago Evening Journal; Secretary of State George H. Harlow; State Auditor, Thomas B. Needles State Treasurer, E. S. Rutz; Attorney General, J. K.

Edsail, the present incumbent.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform,

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, of which the following are the points:—

Reaffirms the principles of the republican party and equal rights; declares a policy of leniency towards those recently in arms against the United States, which has resulted in placing in power in the Lower House of Congress a political party dominated by ex-Confederates, and which has caused the death by violence of at least 5,000 Unionists and negroes a false one, and it is the duty of the government to protect Union men throughout the South by all means in its power; an Executive is demanded whose public life is a guarantee of the alaerity and fidelity with which he will discharge these great public triats; laws should be passed anthorizing the speedy funding of the United States Optional bonds into longer time bonds, bearing lower rates of interest. It is the duty of the government to redeem every promise it has made in absolute good iaith, and we therefore look with confidence to the National Republican Convention to solve the difficult problem of the currency that the credit of the nation shall remain untarnished and a just regard be maintained for the rights and interests of all of the people. East as well as West, North as well as South. The republican party has given the people the best system of paper currency ever, devised, and we would deprecate any legislation that might, by any possibility, cause a return to the system of paper currency in existence before the war.

The resolutions further express confidence in the administration of President Grant, which has impartially punished the guilty, whother in or out of the party. They condemn the policy of the denocratic party for removing Union soldiers from places of honor and trust and replacing them with robel soldiers, and urge the republican masses of Illinois to show the same devotion in the coming election as they did when they elected Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, since this crisis is perhaps not less important.

Speeches were made by Hon. Shelby M. Culiom, Dover Beveridge, the latter of whom endorsed Blaine for President.

Dover Beveridge, the latter of whom endorsed for President.

The Convention, which was most harmonious throughout, then adjourned sine die.

The first choice of forty of the forty-two delegates is Blaine; of the two excepted one will be represented by Blaine alternate, and the other will go with the majority. The second and third choice of all is very much divided between Coukling, Morton, Hayes, Whouler and Bristow, with preferences about in the order named.

## MINNESOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION YESTERDAY-A UNANIMOUS SUPPORT OF BLAINE, AND THE DELEGATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTE AS A UNIT.

Sr. Paul., May 24, 1876.
The Minnesota Republican Convention was fully attended. Lieutenant Governor Wakefield was elected President, and M. C. Russell and Edward Richards,

At large, Rx-Governor Ramsay; district, Lieutenant Governor Wakeseld, W. H. Yale, W. G. Ward, John T. Ames, Albert Knight, L. Bogen, R. B. Langdon, D. M.

The following were nominated Presidential electors:—Ex-Governor Davis, ex-Governor Miller, General Edgerton, C. K. Finseth and L. Bogen.

At this point Finnock Pusey, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward and read the following.

all who believe that the administration of the govern should not be confided to the men that through yes bloodshed strove to destroy it, and all seek an economical administration by thoroughly have adequate co-pperation for the accomplishment, of these ends. We emphatically condemn the dishonesty treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust

In addition to the above the following resolution was adopted almost upanimously:—

PROCENDINGS AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION VESTERDAY-BLAINE IN THE ASCENDANT-CONKLING SHOWS LITTLE STRENGTH.

Sr. Louis, May 24, 187d.

Accorate information just received from Jefferson
City shows that of the thirty delegates elected
to the Cincinnati Convention by the Missouri Conking and one for Hayes, and one who is uncommitted and claimed respectively by Morton and Bristow's friends. The resolution indorsing the administration of President Grant was adopted after a sharp debate, during which there were applicated and bisses mixed. Postmaster Filley heads the Morton delegates. Conking showed very little strength at the Convention, but it is claimed by his friends that most of the Morton delegates will vote for Conking as second choice. The country delegates are all for Blaine. General John B. Henderson is a delegate from the State at large and heads the Blaine delegation.

DEPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-THE DELE-GATES INSTRUCTED TO VOTE FOR BLAINE. OMABA, May 24, 1876.

bail-past eight o'clock this morning.

After a lengthy and excited discussion on the admis sion of the contested delegations from Douglas county they finally came to a vote which resulted in the ex-

clusion of both delegations.

The Convention concluded its permanent organization by electing General C. H. Stanwick, of Otoe
county, chairman.

The following were elected delegates to the Cincincloust Convention:—

K. G. Brown, of Clay county; N. R. Pinney, of Otoc;
L. W. Osboru, of Washington; H. S. Koley, of Webster; C. F. Bayhs, of Cumming, and A. Nauce, of

Polk.

They were instructed to vote for Blaine. Of their number five are known to be anti-Hitchcock and one (Mr. Espha) as a Hitchcock man.

The new Central Republican Committee is anti-Hitchcock by a large majority.

The Republican State Convention, for the election of delegates to the National Convention, met here at two o'clock to-day. Colonet W. H. Whiteman was chosen temporary chairman and D. J. Evans secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed and the Convention sajourned till four o'clock. The

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION YESTERDAY-A BLAINE GATHERING WITH A MINORITY IN PAYOR OF BRISTOW-ME. RAY CHAIRMAN-DESCRIPTION CONCORD, May 24, 1876.

CONCORD, May 24, 1876.

The Republican State Convention in this city to day was eminently a Blaine affair, but still the Bristow sentiment was a minority not to be despised or underestimated when one reckons on the basis of current opinion. Among the New Hampshire republicans in general the gathering was the largest of a political nature that had been held in the State for many years, and the interest manifested in the proceedings showed that people are not inclined to intrust the coming Presidential contest entirely to the manipulation of politicians; in fact, there were many incidents of the gathering which went to show that "ring" rulers are not so potent here as in the days of yore, and none was more significant than the defeat of Bell Chandler, who left his business in Washington to come on here and secure an election as delegate in the interest here and secure an election as delegate in the interest of Mr. Blaine. He was the direct representative of the main candidate here; and although the party in the State was kindly disposed toward Blaine, still they would not swallow his friend and counsellor, Chandler. many of the best friends of Blame. If he had stubbornly refused to withdraw, as it was supposed he would, the Convention would have been a perfect pandensonium, instead of a quot affair, which it really was.

"Daniel Hall, of Dover, chairman of the State Committee, ca led the Convention to order in a graceful manner, and is a very happy address counselled harmony and good feeing in the proceedings which were about to commence. He then announced the name of Ossian Ray, of Lancasters as the man whom his committee had thought fit to invite to act as President, and Ma Hay was a cordingly chosen. In accepting the position he indulged in some flowery and blogr ph'eal observations. Mr. Ray evidently did not electrify the Convention, or infase the enthus asm into it which he anticipated; in fact it seemed to be regarded as it-timed in spite of its oratorical eloquence. The name of Abraham Liucoln, which was incidentally and effectually mentioned in the biography of the republican party, was respectfully and heartily applauded; but "bloody shift" passages, with which it so profusely abounded, were received with only contemptuous allene from hundreds of stanch republicans, who were listening when he talked about nonmation, the best men, and so forth. There were marks of approval and there was also reverential applicate when he urged that in nominating a Vice Fresident a man with the integrity of the lamented Wilson should be selected. A declaration which was generally indorsed was one that Mr. Wilson's name added thousands and thousands to the republican vote in 1872. Ray's scatking and flowery criticisms of democrats were listened to with silent interest, but the applause was not noticeable until the speaker closed with an cloquent and hopeful view of the future of the republican party.

EKECTION OF DELEGATES.

### MAINE

AUSURN, May 24, 1874.
The Second District Republican Convention to-day ated for Congress Hon. William P. Frye by ac-

Hon Enoch Foster, Jr., and W. P. Frye were nomi-nated delegates to the Charlennatt Convention. Resolu-tions favoring hard money and James G. Blaine for President were adopted.

At the Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day C. A. Boulette and J. B. Mayo were chosen delegates to Cincinnati. Strong resolutions were passed indersing Blaine.

## VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION BY ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS AND OLD VIRGINIANS.

PRIMERSBURG, Va., May 24, 1876.
The British settlers attended divine service this norning at St. Stephen's Episcopal church, where the Grant. St. Stephen's Church is a wonderful flustra-tion of the power of the Episcopal Church to elevate and refine the colored race, and the attendance of the settlers shows that in New America they have not for-

ancient inheritance of the old country.

The annual meeting of the British Association of Virginia was held this morning, when the officers were elected. It was decided, with great enthusiasm, to Esq., a prominent settler, delivered an admirable address on British colonization in Virginia, in which he Notinera and anglish farmers could make larning pay-well in this State. He said negro labor was the best and cheapest in the world, and that Virginia needs men of capital and enterprise and not mere laborers. At four o'clock Mayor Gregory repeated the welcome address he delivered yesterday, many new settlers hav-

The grand banquet to-night, D. B. Tennant, Esq., in the chair, was a magnificent success. Never has there been a finer entertainment in the Old Dominion. State Senator Allan, responding to the tenst of "The President," said he hoped to see the time when govery American would take off his hat to the President, as Englishmen do to the Queen, from respect to the highest office in the nation.

Queen Victoria was teasted with unbounded enthusiasm, Consul General Myers, of Norfolk, responding for Her Majesty in a very patriotic address.

General Harry Heth, the here of the Confederate charge at Chanceliorsville, responded for "Our Gueste," and declared that the English government was the best on earth. Hon. T. W. Hoenninger, responding for "Our German Settlers," had a glowing tribute to the lamented Frince Concort of England. The banquet closed with "Audd Lang Syne," and thus monarch's birthday which has occurred in America since the Revolution.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 26—1 A. M. Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, riving and

stationary barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slight changes in temperature and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the latter.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary and falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional

For the lake region, falling and stationary barometer, outherly to westerly winds and slightly warmer, clear

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, fall-ing barometer, winds mostly from southwest to south-east, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rauss in the latter and southern

stationary barometer, winds mostly from south to west, and slightly warmer, clear weather, with possibly occasional rains in the northern portion of the latter. The Mississippi River continues slowly falling at and

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at hudnut's pharmacy,

HAYES, OF OHIO.

The Coming Man or Not at Cincinnati?

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

A Talk on Men and Measures in Ohio.

No New York Politicians Wanted.

CONKLING VERSUS TILDEN

Where the One Stands and the Other Doesn't.

COLUMBUS, May 22, 1876. The republicans of Ohio are for Hayes more numerously and decidedly than the democrats are for Thurman. A few of the republican delegates in the northern part of the State are for Blaine, a few in the south-Bristow, but the great bulk cry out for Hayes, and of course the vote of the entire delegation will be cast in his favor, at least on the first ballot. They will stick to Hayes unless it be demonstrated that he cannot win. In the East, from time to time, we were accustomed to get, beginning with the high top note of General Sher, man and running down the gamut, furtive fints and rumors that Hayes would make a strong candidate West, that he was a man of great, though unrevealed, ability, and that, in short, he was the coming man, the Great Unknown," recently discovered and brought to THE NAME OF HAYES

is a vague and nebulous quantity. We know there must be some such man, and that he must have performed some achievement to send his name affect up but the name gives us no clew to his personality, to his weight or capacity, to his deeds or possibilities. courtly Conking, the gallant Thurman, the fiery Blaine, he reforming Tilden, the restless Morton, the virtuous Bristow, the high toned Bayard; but Hayes touches us nowhere. Yet it is not a remote possibility that this, to us, obscure man may be the republican standard bearer for the Presidency. Far more unlikely things have happened. The circumstances being favor able and my curiosity being piqued, I took a stroll in the State House this morning, with a view of having at

Governor Hayes busy signing papers in his private office, and when I subsequently left him it was with the conviction that for a Presidential candidate he was the most unconcerned one I ever met. His head and latter well filled out by an ample light brown beard. Judging by his eyes he has studied long and hard. one of the most dashing officers of the Western army, and that no bugle blast could thrill the soldiers' souls

After the war he served two terms in Congress from the Second Cincinnati district. Next we find him entering the field as candidate for Governor of Ohio against Thurman, whom he beat, and then in two subsequent campaigns, including that of last fall, he laid out two other noble chieftains of the democracy, George H. Pensileton and William Allen. Hayes has been Governor of Ohio three times. The success that has attended him so iar, especially his victory of last fall, when Bill with their shouts for more rag money, is a prominent element of his strength with the republican party of the State, who reckoned that if he could do so well on a small stage he might do even better on a large one. Without might do even better on a large one. Without seeming to show it, he has manifested much adroitness in the various campaigns in which he has been engaged, and managed last fail to snatch victory from the laws of detent by the manner of his dealing with the financial question. The republicans have been playing the double shuffle with the rag baby all through this State; for, small as they claim the number of greenback men to be within the ranks of their organization, they are still dreadfully afraid of losing them. Besides being a politician, Hayes is a man of extensive reading and well

posted on standard literature.

A DISCOURSE ON DEMOCRATE.

"The republicans, I suppose, are on the high road to victory, Governor," and I, "after that Curcinnati Convention?" "I am not sure of that," he replied, "in fact there is little that is sure in politics. They talk of a bolt of the greenback democrats at St. Louis; but you'll see no bolt. The pride of party and the prospect of winning the government will been them. pect of winning the government will keep them to-gether. There is not enough of intensity and bitter-ness in this light to lead to a boll, besides, suppose the ness in this agas to least to a son, and a son, and a greenback fellows have their way in the convention, how will the others feel? One side has as much right to boit as the other. No, that's not the way they man-

the organization in revenge for being disappointed in the platform or the candidates, but the majority of the democratic party are greenback, though most of the influential and thinking portion are the other way. Except General Ewing and a few others I know of none influential and thinking portion are the other way.

Except General Ewing and a few others I know of none
that stand forward as uncompromising champions of
the greenback party, though its numbers are large,
chielly, however, belonging to the working class, who
are led to believe money would be had for the asking
it inflation prevailed. Pendleton is not like Ewing,
who is really the head and front of the idea. Pendleton
kept as far aloof as he could from the controversy last
fail. I suppose he thought it was a losing game.
Kwing is bold and outspoken, and though we regard
him as wrong we admire his fearless attachment to an
idea he considers right."

"What, in your opinion, are Thurman's chances
under the circumstances?"
"I think Thurman is stronger than the opposition to
him. I don't want to be understood as saying a word
against Mr. Alien, who is an old friend of mine, but we
know he is not the equal of Mr. Thurman in ability or
political experience. Mr. Allen has come out of a retirement of a quarter of a century, while the other has
been actively engaged in the arena of pointics all that
time. Mr. Thurman is a man whose capacity is
recognized on all hands as a lawyer, and his career in
the Senate his friends need never be ashamed of. I
don't know so much about Mr. Hendricks, but they
are certainly the two most formidable in their party in
the West."

politicians, no matter whether they are democratic of republican."

WHY SHOULD KAST DESPISE WEST?

"Ah, I see you are channish out here and want your own people all the time."

"On the contrary it is the East that is clampish. There is a certain expressed bitterheas of feeling once in a while against. New England and New York, but it hardly makes the difference of a vote. There is a natural degree of complaint that the East takes so little pains to understand the Work, New Work papers, the Herand and the rest, but whe ever heard of an Eastern man taking a Western paper Every article of any significance that appears in the Herand, Times, Sun or other prominent Eastern paper is copied in our Western papers, and in this way we are always posted on the sentiment of the East; but do we ever see, except upon extraordinary occasions, a single article in a leading Western paper copied into an Eastern. There is a feeling East that the West is not worth understanding except in the hog and hominy sense, as a great reservoir of pork, corn and grain, with the people in ignorance of the principles of government, the amenities of life and the things that make civilization enjoyable."

"Bo you think Governor Blaine is stronger in Ohie than Conking?"
"I can't well answer that. Blaine has a great many friends here among Now England men, and he is a popular man besides. Conking stands high in the organization, and is greatly respected. As far as Ohio is concerned if either gets the nomination of the National Convention for President he may count on the solid republican vote of Ohio."

MORTON STOCK AT PAR.

"How does Morton stand in the State ?"
"Morton stands weit. He has done good service for the republican party of the State, and they are not likely to lorget him. He has helped us in many a tight pinch."
"But, is not his inflation policy against him?"

likely to lorget him. He has helped us in many a tight pinch."

"But, is not his inflation policy against him?"

'It was not inflation that he helped us on last fall, it was the other side was inflation. He went our whole platform, and it you read it you will see there was nothing inflation in it. Yes, Governor Morton has numerous friends in Ohio."

'How about Bristow?"

'In this section or Ohio he is not much heard of, though he ought to be strong in his native State."

'I won't ask you how about yourself, Governor, but there is some talk East just now that you would be a strong candidate." This was too much for a man so modest as Governor Hayes. His answer was a look of blank astonishment, and after a little more general talk we shook hands and parted.

### BAYARD, OF DELAWARE.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Daily Press.] the question is constantly asked. Who will be the nominees? and strenuous efforts are being made by the friends of each to give prominence to favorites. Already culogistic biographical sketches of Tilden have been published far and wide, while Hendricks, Thurman and others have been prominently noticed. We are of those who would make Senator Bayard, of Dela-Executive of whom the party and the country might be proud, he is primus inter pares. His Senatorial record contains the best guarantee as to his future course. The honor, dignity and authority of every department of the government of the United States would be fear-Corruption, extravagance and every phase of dishon esty would meet with prompt and certain punishment whenever detected, and the good name of the Republic be rescued from its present degradation. Acts rather than professions are the tests by which to judge public men. Senator Bayard's course during seven years in hopeless minority stamps him as the executive leader or his party. The more it is scrutinized and the more thoroughly it is investigated the more certainly will

that fact appear.

No great reform movement was ever suggested that one of the most dashing officers of the Western army, and that no bugle blast could thrill the soldiers' souls like the ringing tones of Hayes' voice sweeping along the lines. There was that quality in it as he spoke that indicated the man of grit and resolution, and yet it was the voice of a modest, upprotentious man who, by unanimous report, would decline to cross the street, if it took him out of his way, to be President of the United States. There was none of that nervous evasiveness about him in the presence of an interviewer peculiar to most political candidates. He tatked of the situation as unreservedly as if he has no more concern in it than his questioner, and fluent series is a well built, pleasant faced man of fifty-four years. Unlike Governor Tilden he is married and has a family. He was born in Delaware, in Ohio, and spent agood many years of his life practising law in Cincinnati, where he had a large clientage, and where he also filled the position of City Solicitor for some time. He served all through the war, going in as a private and coming out as a major general. During his service he was offered a nomination to Congress, but declined, saying the post of honor then was the froat of battle. After the war he served two terms in Congress from the Second Cincinnati district. Next we find him entired that he did not devocate; no great wrong was ever attempted that he did not denounce and expose. His labors on the Ku Kiux and Custom House indeptions, and Custom House find that he did not devocate; no great wrong was ever attempted that he did not denounce and expose. His labors on the Ku Kiux and Custom House find that he did not denounce and expose. His labors on the Ku Kiux and Custom House find that he did not denounce and expose. His labors on the Ku Kiux and Custom House find he he was have samely with an ever failed to be at his post. Other men labored spasmodically. His labors on the Ku Kiux and Custom House find have sunded the mean of corrupt has been almost deatroyed him being to the the he did not advocate; no great wrong was ever at-

who dare not deep the superior executive ability of the Senator from Delaware, that he has ayapathized too deeply with the Southern people it obtain Northern support. It is true that he has doe all possible to protect the rights of Southern Saters and people from opprossion and plunder; he would not be a fit candidate for President before a democratic convention if he had not; he would have defended and maintained the rights of Massachusetts and New Hampshira under like circumstances as zealously as he has those of Georgia and Alabama. If the friends of others can show wherein he has acted in any manner unbecoming a democratic statesman, let it begione; if their lavorites would have acted otherwise, let them show in what regard. The attempt would be fatal to their aspirations. Mr. Bayard said lately in the Senate that he had never done an act or uttered a sentiment inimical to the federal government or the integrity of the Union under the constitution.

Every democrat, North and South, unless it be some parasite who clings to others, hoping for unnertied reward at public expense, will support him, and it is extremely doubtiut whether any other democrat is fully commands the respect and confidence of such liberal republicants as continue to demand a change of administration in the interest of homesty, economy and respect for constitutions rights and obligations. True, he was the only democrat who, at Baltimore a lew years ago, had the courage to protest against the action then taken; but he shown by spray when it acted, and those he differed with doubtless respect him more for his manny course than they would if he had pretended to believe what he did not.

The truth is that the objection urged so persistently, that no man shall be nominated for any high national position who has shown sympathy or kind feeling for the Southern people or whe lives in any former slave Sitae, does not come from the republicans who would, in any state of the case, vote with us for any hoppy respectably five manner to the in-tenifica